Si 1/184

background notes

Sierra Leone

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

July 1986

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

SEP 1 8 1986

U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 378

Official Name:
Republic of Sierra Leone

PROFILE

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Sierra Leonean(s). **Population** (1985 est.): 3.7 million. **Annual growth rate** (1985 est.): 2.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Temne 30%, Mende 29%, Creole 2%. **Religions:** Muslim 60%, animist 30%, Christian 10%. **Languages:** English (official), Krio (lingua franca), Temne, Mende, and various other indigenous languages. **Education:** *Literacy*—15%. **Health:** *Life expectancy*—46 yrs. **Work force:** *Agriculture*—75%. *Industry and services*—15%.

Geography

Area: 72,325 sq. km. (27,925 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than South Carolina. **Cities:** *Capital*—Freetown (pop. 469,776, 1985 est.). *Provincial districts* (1985 est.)—Bo (268,677), Kenema (337,055), Bombali (315,914). **Terrain:** Three areas—mangrove swamps and beaches; wooded hills; upland, mountainous plateau. **Climate:** Tropical.

Government

Type: Republic. **Independence:** April 27, 1961. **Constitution:** June 14, 1978.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state and head of government). *Legislative*—unicameral House of Representatives. *Judicial*—Supreme Court, Court of Appeals (judges appointed by the president), High Court, lesser courts.

Political party: All Peoples Congress (APC). **Suffrage:** Universal over 21.

Subdivisions: Northern, southern, eastern, comprising 12 districts, and the western area, which includes Freetown.

National holiday: Republic Day, April 19.

Flag: Green, white, and blue horizontal bars of equal width.

Economy

GDP (1984-85 est.): $445.2 million. **GDP growth rate** (1985 est.): 0.5%. **Per capita GNP** (1985 est.): $120. **Annual inflation rate** (1985 est.): 76.6%.

Natural resources: Diamonds, rutile, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite.

Agriculture: *Products*—coffee, cocoa, ginger, palm kernels, piassava, bananas, cassava, citrus, groundnuts, corn, plantains, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables. *Land*—30% potentially arable, 7.6% cultivated.

Industry: *Types*—diamond, bauxite, rutile mining, forestry, beverages, cigarettes, construction goods, tourism.

Trade: (1985): *Exports*—$111.9 million: mining 62%, agriculture 37%, other 1%. *Major markets*—Netherlands 31%, UK 15%, FRG 11%, US 9%, others 34%. *Imports*—$135.9 million: crude oil, rice, chemicals, machinery, pharmaceuticals, building materials, light consumer goods.

Fiscal year: July 1–June 30.

Official exchange rate (Dec. 1985): Leone 1.00 = US$0.19.*

Economic aid received (1984): *International agencies*—$23 million. *US aid*—$6.4 million, including PL-480.

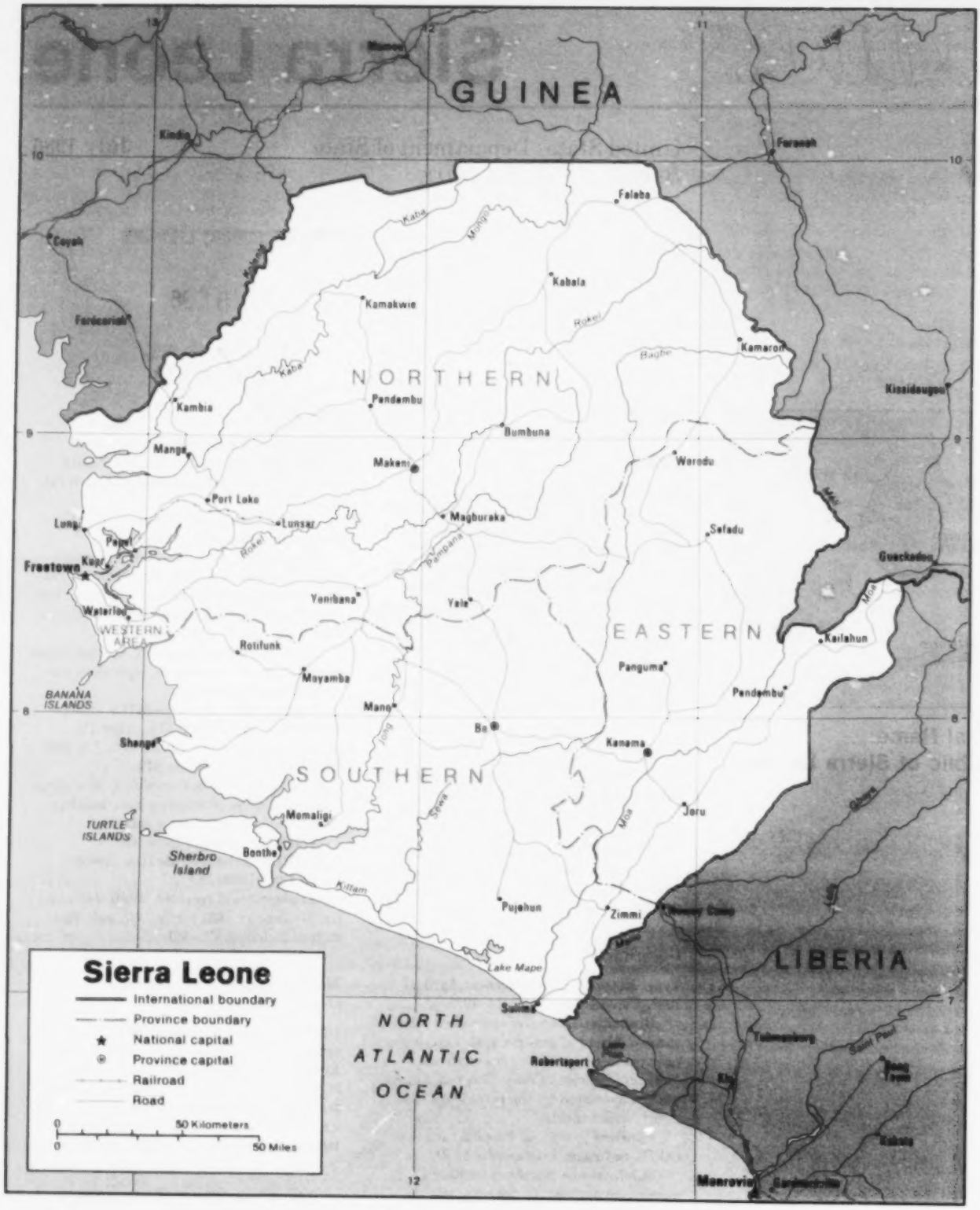
Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, Commonwealth, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Development Bank (AFDB), Mano River Union (MRU), Group of 77, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Nonaligned Movement.

*As of June 1986, the leone became a floating currency; exchange rate is to be determined on a weekly basis.

S1.123:

READEX FICHE


GUINEA
LIBERIA
NORTHERN
EASTERN
WESTERN AREA
SOUTHERN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Kindia
Forecariah
Coyah
Falaba
Kabala
Kamakwie
Kamaron
Kisaidougou
Kambia
Pendembu
Bumbuna
Mange
Makeni
Worodu
Port Loko
Lunsar
Magburaka
Sefadu
Lungi
Pepel
Freetown
Kuor
Waterloo
Yenibana
Yele
Gueckedou
Kailahun
Rotifunk
Moyamba
Panguma
BANANA ISLANDS
Mano
Ba
Kenema
Shenge
TURTLE ISLANDS
Momaligi
Joru
Sherbro Island
Bonthe
Pujehun
Zimmi
Lake Mape
Sulima
Robertsport
Tubmanburg
Saint Paul
Bong Town
Kakata
Monrovia
Sierra Leone
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Railroad
Road
50 Kilometers
50 Miles

PEOPLE

Eighteen ethnic groups make up the indigenous population of Sierra Leone. The Temne in the north and the Mende in the south are the largest. About 60,000 are Creoles, descendants of black settlers from Great Britain or North America. In addition, about 20,000 Lebanese, 500 Indians, and 2,000 Europeans reside there.

Sierra Leoneans have been noted for educational achievement, trading activity, entrepreneurial skills, and arts and craftswork, particularly woodcarving. Many are part of larger ethnic networks extending into several countries, which link West African states in this area.

GEOGRAPHY

Sierra Leone is located in the southwestern part of the great bulge of West Africa, with a 340-kilometer (210-mi.) Atlantic coastline.

Three terrains characterize the country: a coastal belt of mangrove swamps 96 kilometers (60 mi.) wide; stretches of wooded hill country; and an upland plateau, with mountains near the eastern frontier that rise from 1,220 to 1,830 meters (4,000 ft.–6,000 ft.) above sea level. Bintumani Mountain, in this range, is the highest peak in Sierra Leone and in West Africa at 1,950 meters (6,390 ft.).

The climate is tropical, with temperatures and humidity high and normal rainfall heavy. The average temperature is 26°C (80°F). Along the coast where rainfall is heaviest, especially on high ground, as much as 500 centimeters (200 in.) may fall in a year. A dry season lasts from November to April, and a wet season comprises the remainder of the year, with maximum precipitation from July to September. Early in the rainy season, rainstorms build up and finally break in the late afternoon and evening; later in the season, light rain falls all day.

HISTORY

European contacts with Sierra Leone were among the first in West Africa, and Sierra Leone was one of the first West African British colonies. Following a visit in 1462, the Portuguese explorer, Pedro de Sintra, gave the territory its name, Sierra Leone or "lion mountain," unknowingly following the local name for the Freetown area, "place of the mountain." The first Englishman to arrive, John Hawkins, came in search of slaves in 1562. Sir Francis Drake, the fabled adventurer, arrived in 1580.

Foreign settlement did not occur for another two centuries, when the British laid plans for a refuge within the British Empire for freed slaves. In 1787, the site of Freetown received the first 400 freedmen from Great Britain. Disease and hostility from the indigenous people almost eliminated this first group. Five years later, however, another band of settlers, 1,000 freed slaves who had fled from the United States to Nova Scotia during the American Revolution, arrived under the auspices of the newly formed British Sierra Leone Company, which exercised administrative control over the successful settlement. In 1800, about 550 blacks arrived from Jamaica via Nova Scotia; these were the Maroons, escaped slaves who maintained their independence in the mountains of Jamaica. The financial burdens of administration became too pressing by 1808 for the company, and the coastal area was annexed as a British crown colony.

Thousands of slaves were liberated at Freetown the following year; most chose to remain in Sierra Leone. These returned Africans, or Creoles as they came to be called, were from all parts of Africa. Cut off from their homes and traditions by the experience of slavery, they assimilated the English style of living and built a flourishing trade on the West African coast.

In the early 19th century, Freetown served as the residence of the British governor, who also ruled the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and The Gambia settlements. Sierra Leone served as the educational center of British West Africa as well. Fourah Bay College, established in 1827, rapidly became a magnet for English-speaking Africans on the west coast. For more than a century it was the only European-style university in black Africa.

The colonial history of Sierra Leone was not entirely placid; the indigenous peoples mounted several unsuccessful revolts against British rule and Creole domination in the territory. Perhaps the most intensive and best known is the Hut Tax War of 1898, which resulted from colonial efforts to bring the general population into a system of taxation.

Most of the 20th century history of the colony was peaceful, however, and the journey to independence was completed without violence. The 1951 constitution provided the framework for decolonization. Local ministerial responsibility was introduced in 1953 when Sir Milton Margai was appointed chief minister. He became prime minister after the successful completion of constitutional talks in London in 1960. Independence came in April 1961, and Sierra Leone became a parliamentary system within the British Commonwealth. In April 1971, it adopted a republican constitution, cutting the link to the British monarchy but remaining within the Commonwealth. A national referendum held in June 1978 overwhelmingly approved a one-party republican constitution.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Under the 1978 constitution, Sierra Leone is a republic with an executive form of government. The president and the Cabinet exercise executive authority. The leader of the sole recognized constitutionally permitted party (since 1978), chosen by a national delegates conference, becomes the only candidate for election as president and assumes the office for a 7-year term if he receives a majority of valid votes cast in a national election.

First and second vice presidents are appointed by the president, along with the Cabinet ministers, from among the members of the national legislature. Legislative responsibility is vested in a unicameral House of Representatives (formerly called the Parliament). This consists of 104 seats: 85 popularly elected members, 12 paramount chiefs elected by traditional councils from their respective districts, and 7 members appointed by the president.

A newly proposed amendment, if accepted by the House of Representatives, will increase the total number of seats within the House of Representatives to 127. The number of elected members would increase to 105 and the number of presidential appointed members to 10. The House is elected to a 5-year term, but elections may be called earlier, reflecting the parliamentary tradition.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and High Court of Justice, with judges appointed by the president, and magistrates' courts. Local courts administer traditional law, with lay judges and procedures that do not require legal counsel.

The basic unit of local government generally is a paramount chief and a council of elders. A separate, partially elected council and a mayor govern Freetown. The three provinces each have a governing minister, with Cabinet rank.

Sir Milton Margai's Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) led the country to independence and the first general elections under a universal adult franchise in May 1962, with Sir Milton as prime minister. Upon his death in 1964, his half-brother, Sir Albert Margai, succeeded him in office. Sir Albert attempted to establish a one-party political system but met fierce resistance by the opposition All People's Congress (APC), and he ultimately abandoned his effort.

In the closely contested second round of elections, on March 17, 1967, the APC won a plurality of the parliamentary seats. Accordingly, the governor general (representing the British monarch) declared Siaka Stevens, APC leader and mayor of Freetown, as the new prime minister. Within a few hours Stevens and Margai were placed under house arrest by Brig. David Lansana, the commander of the Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, on the grounds that the determination of office should await the election of the tribal representatives to the House. A group of senior army officers overrode this action by seizing control of the government on March 23, arresting Brig. Lansana and suspending the constitution. The group constituted itself as the National Reformation Council (NRC), with Brig. A.T. Juxon-Smith as its chairman. The NRC, in turn, was overthrown in April 1968 by a "sergeants' revolt," the Anti-Corruption Revolutionary Movement. NRC members were imprisoned, and other army and police officers deposed. Stevens at last assumed the office of prime minister under the restored constitution.

The return to civilian rule led to by-elections beginning in the fall of 1968 and the appointment of an all-APC Cabinet. Tranquillity was not completely restored; in 1970, a state of emergency was declared after provincial disturbances, and in March 1971 and July 1974, alleged military coups plots were uncovered by the government. The leaders of these plots were tried and executed. In 1977 student demonstrations against the government disrupted Sierra Leonean politics.

Following the adoption of a republican constitution in April 1971, Siaka Stevens was appointed president of the republic by the House; he was inaugurated for a second 5-year term in April 1976. In the national elections that followed in May 1977, the APC won 74 seats and the opposing SLPP 15. The next year, Stevens' government won approval for the idea of one-party government, which the APC had once rejected. Following enactment of the 1978 constitution, which made official a one-party state, the SLPP members of Parliament joined the APC.

The first elections under the new one-party constitution took place May 1, 1982. Elections in about two-thirds of the constituencies were contested. Irregularities forced the government to cancel elections in 13 constituencies. By-elections took place on June 4, 1982. The new Cabinet appointed after the election was balanced ethnically between Temnes and Mendes. It included as the new finance minister Salia Jusu-Sheriff, the former leader of the SLPP. His accession to the Cabinet was viewed by many as a step toward making the APC a true national party.

Siaka P. Stevens, who had been head of state of Sierra Leone for 18 years, retired from that position in November 1985, although he continues his role as Chairman of the ruling APC Party. In August 1985, the APC named as party candidate to succeed Stevens, Stevens' own choice, Sierra Leonean military force commander Joseph Saidu Momoh. Momoh was elected president in a single-party referendum on October 1, 1985, and officially assumed the position on November 28, 1985. A formal inauguration was held in January 1986. New parliamentary elections were held in May 1986, thus completing the transition process begun in 1985.

Principal Government Officials

President, Minister of Defense—Joseph S. Momoh
First Vice President, Attorney General and Minister of Justice—Francis Minah
Second Vice President, Minister of Lands, Housing and Environment—A.B. Kamara

Ministers
Finance/Development and Economic Planning—Sheka Kanu
Foreign Affairs—Abdul Karim Koroma
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Forestry—Suffian Kargbo
Trade and Industry—Joseph Amara-Bangali

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

Alldridge, Thomas J. *Sierra Leone As It Was and Is: Its Progress, People, Native Customs and Undeveloped Wealth*. Gordon Press, 1976.

Cartwright, John R. *Politics in Sierra Leone 1947-1967*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970.

_____. *Political Leadership in Sierra Leone*. London: Croom Helm, 1978.

Clarke, J.I., ed. *Sierra Leone in Maps*. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1972.

Clifford, Mary L. *The Land and People of Sierra Leone*. Lippincott, 1974.

Collier, Gershon. *Sierra Leone: Experiment in Democracy in an African Nation*. New York: New York University Press, 1970.

Cox, Thomas S. *Civil-Military Relations in Sierra Leone*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1976.

Hayward, Fred M. "The Development of a Radical Political Organization in the Bush: A Case Study in Sierra Leone." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*. Vol. 6:1 (1972), pp. 1-28.

Kilson, Martin L. *Political Change in a West African State*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1966.

Riddell, Barry J. *Spacial Dynamics of Modernization in Sierra Leone: Structure, Diffusion and Response*. Chicago: Northwestern University Press, 1970.

Saylor, Ralph G. *Economic System of Sierra Leone*. Durham (Commonwealth Studies Center, No. 31): Duke University Press, 1968.

Simpson, Dick. "Ethnic Conflict in Sierra Leone." *The Politics of Cultural Sub-Nationalism in Africa*. Victor A. Olorunsola, ed. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1972.

Spitzer, Leo. *The Creoles of Sierra Leone*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1974.

Van der Laan, H.L. *The Lebanese Traders in Sierra Leone*. Mouton, 1976.

Zell, Hans M. *A Bibliography Of Non-Periodical Literature on Sierra Leone 1925-1966*. Freetown: University College of Sierra Leone.

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. *Area Handbook for Sierra Leone*. 1972.

For information on economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

Hotel in Freetown where Graham Greene, while in the British Colonial Service during World War II, wrote his highly acclaimed novel, *The Heart of the Matter*.

Education—Moses Dumbuya
Transport and Communications—Michael Abdulai
Mines and Labor—Birch Momodu Conteh
Internal Affairs—M.L. Sidique
Health—Wiltshire Johnson
Works, Energy and Power—Hassan Gbassay Kanu
Information, Broadcasting, Tourism and Cultural Affairs—A.G. Sembu Fornah
Social Welfare and Rural Development—Tom Smith
Minister of State, Leader of the House—Harry Williams

Ambassador to the United States—Dauda Sulaiman
Ambassador to the United Nations—Sadr Maturi

Sierra Leone maintains an embassy in the United States at 1701 - 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20009 (tel. 202-939-9261, telex 24830). Its permanent mission to the United Nations in New York is at 57 East 64th Street (tel. 212-570-0030).

ECONOMY

Rich in minerals, Sierra Leone has relied upon the mining sector, in general, and diamonds, in particular, for its economic base. In the 1970s and early 1980s, economic growth rates slowed because of a decline in the mining sector that had eroded the export base. Sizable balance-of-payments deficits in past years have resulted from various factors: worldwide inflation (particularly in the price of oil); falling world diamond prices and declining local diamond production; setbacks in local rice production, requiring much greater rice imports than traditional levels; expenditures related to hosting the 1980 Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the 1981 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) conferences; and the depreciation of the leone vis-a -vis the dollar. Sierra Leone's short-term prospects depend upon continued external assistance.

About 75% of the population engages in subsistence agriculture; and, although most Sierra Leoneans derive their livelihood from agriculture, it accounts for only 30% of national income. Government development plans have focused increasingly on agriculture, with efforts directed toward increasing food and cash crop production and upgrading small-farmer skills. In addition, the government works with several foreign donors, including the United States, to operate integrated rural development and agricultural projects.

Travel Notes

Customs: Visas, passports, and inoculations against cholera and yellow fever are required. Health requirements change. Check latest information.

Climate and clothing: Summer clothing is suitable year-round. Bring light raincoats and overshoes for the rainy season.

Currency: The Department of State advises that all persons entering Sierra Leone must declare on Sierra Leone Exchange Control Form "M" the amount of foreign currencies held in travelers' checks, bank drafts, and other such negotiable items. This form must then be certified and stamped by a Sierra Leonean bank official at the point of entry.

Upon arrival, all foreign nonresident nationals and nonresident Sierra Leoneans except children under 16 years of age are requested to exchange a minimum of $100 or its equivalent, in other convertible currencies. Travelers must ensure that the amount of foreign currency exchanged at the point of entry is recorded, stamped, and endorsed on their exchange control form "M" by a Sierra Leonean bank official.

All visitors to Sierra Leone are legally required to meet their expenses by exchanging currency at local banks or at authorized hotels in the country. Such exchanges must in each case be recorded, stamped, and endorsed by the proper authority on one's exchange control form "M". Upon departure from Sierra Leone, all visitors are entitled to reconvert leones if satisfactory evidence of the total amount exchanged and expended is produced.

Settlement of hotel bills by foreign nonresident guests must be made in foreign currency; this is restricted to travelers' checks, notes, and coins in specified currencies and selected credit cards only (American Express, Visa, Mastercard). Settlement of hotel bills in leones can be accepted only when it is proved that the leones were obtained by exchanging at least the equivalent amount in foreign currency. However, food and beverages at the hotel can be paid in leones (local currency) at the time of consumption. Any charges placed on the room bill (i.e., food, drinks) must be paid in hard currency.

Health: The most basic medical supplies are available in Freetown. Intestinal upsets are not unusual. Tapwater is not potable. Mosquitoes and tumba flies are common. Avoid contact with freshwater streams and ponds outside Freetown. If coming for more than a brief visit, typhoid, typhus, polio, and gamma globulin inoculations are recommended. Malarial suppressants are necessary for all travelers; begin use at least 3 weeks before arrival in Sierra Leone and continue for about 6 weeks after departure.

Telecommunications: Telephone service is adequate; overseas calls must be arranged in advance. Cable is usually reliable, though sometimes delayed. Sierra Leone is five standard time zones ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Several African and international airlines provide service to Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Most Freetown streets are narrow, without sidewalks, and congested with pedestrians. Taxis are available but cannot be summoned by phone; agree on the fare before entering.

Tourist attractions: Freetown is attractively situated on a lush, green series of hillsides where the Sierra Leone River meets the Atlantic Ocean. Its attractions include the unspoiled Lumley Beach, the Heddle Farm for bird hunting, and the National Museum, located at the foot of the famous Cotton Tree in the heart of the city.

Mineral exports remain Sierra Leone's principal foreign exchange earner. Diamonds alone have consistently accounted for over half of export earnings. Steep declines in recorded diamond production and persistently weak prices have had a debilitating effect on the economy. Illegal diamond mining and smuggling also have deprived the country of foreign exchange.

Sierra Leone has one of the world's largest deposits of rutile, a titanium ore used in paint pigment and welding rod coatings. Sierra Rutile Ltd., wholly owned by Nord Resources of the United States, began commercial mining operations near Bonthe in early 1979. However, with external events such as slumping automobile production and construction starts in the United States and elsewhere, world demand for rutile has weakened. A revitalized world economy should, however, result in increased demand and a renewed upward trend in rutile output. The government is optimistic that iron ore and other mineral production will be an additional substantial source of foreign exchange for Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone has been a traditionally pro-business nation since it gained independence. The Sierra Leone Government consistently has encouraged foreign investment; President Momoh is continuing this effort, although the business climate has been hampered by the shortage of foreign exchange. This shortage has been offset in part by foreign economic assistance.

President Momoh inherited from former President Stevens a seriously maligned economy. There is widespread hope in Sierra Leone and in the international community that Momoh will move to implement needed economic reforms, which would inject new life into an otherwise stagnant economy. President Momoh is faced with serious economic challenges that will require considerable skill, imagination, and political fortitude if he is to combat them effectively.

Sierra Leone is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and with Liberia formed the Mano River Union (MRU) in 1971. The MRU, though presently inactive, is a customs union that was chartered to design and implement development projects and promote regional economic integration. Guinea joined the MRU in 1980. The organization's success depends on the willingness of its members to cooperate to solve mutual problems.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Sierra Leone has followed a foreign policy of nonalignment, although historically it has maintained cordial relations with the West, in particular with the United Kingdom and the United States. It also maintains diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. and several East European countries as well as with many Arab nations. Sierra Leone recognized the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) in 1971. President Momoh traveled to the P.R.C. in late February 1986 in one of his first trips abroad as president.

President Stevens' government sought closer relations with neighboring Guinea and Liberia, and President Momoh is continuing this effort. Like other African states, Sierra Leone condemns South Africa's apartheid policy. Sierra Leone plays an active role in the United Nations, where it chairs a committee on decolonization, and in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other regional organizations.

DEFENSE

Sierra Leone's military force is well-trained and -disciplined but is hampered by a meager budget and insufficient materiel. The U.S. Government maintains a modest military assistance program with Sierra Leone, focusing on the

In Freetown is the centuries-old Cotton Tree, an historical landmark.

international military education and training program. The Sierra Leone Government does have a mutual defense agreement with the Government of Guinea, which was established under former Presidents Siaka Stevens and Sekou Toure and is being maintained by Presidents Momoh and Conte.

U.S.-SIERRA LEONE RELATIONS

U.S. relations with Sierra Leone began with American missionary activity in the 19th century. In 1959, the United States opened a consulate at Freetown, which was elevated to embassy status when Sierra Leone became independent.

U.S.-Sierra Leone relations today are cordial, although historic and other ties between the two countries are limited. Several thousand Sierra Leoneans—primarily students—are in the United States. U.S. aid has concentrated on projects in education, agriculture, rural development, health, and human resources development.

In FY 1985, U.S. aid to Sierra Leone totaled about $7 million. Of this total, $1.3 million was provided for development assistance, with some $1.1 million provided for the Adaptive Crop Research and Extension (ACRE) project; $4 million for PL-480 Title I concessional food sales, and about $1.5 million for PL-480 Title II (Food for Peace) grants. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) also provided assistance in FY 1985 to special self-help projects, such as health initiatives and family planning efforts, and the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc. which provides assistance for vocational and management training. The Peace Corps has a program averaging 180 volunteers, one of the largest in Africa.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Cynthia S. Perry
Deputy Chief of Mission—Gregory Talcott
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Michael Scanlin
AID Affairs Officer—James Hebron
Peace Corps Director—Habib Khan

The U.S. Embassy is located at the corner of Walpole and Siaka Stevens Street (tel. 26481; telex 3210). ■

Published by the United States Department of State • Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public Communication • Editorial Division • Washington, D.C. • July 1986
Editor: Juanita Adams

Department of State Publication 8069
Background Notes Series • This material is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission; citation of this source is appreciated.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402